

# RUN

- I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*
14. To *Run over.* To consider cursorily.  
These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*  
If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*
15. To run through.  
Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*
- RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Act of running.  
The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
2. Course; motion.  
Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*  
3. Flow; cadence.  
He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
4. Course; process.  
Way of management; uncontrolled course.  
Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbutnot.*  
6. Long reception; continued success.  
It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*  
7. Modish clamour.  
You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Sto.*  
8. At the long *Run.* In fine; in conclusion; at the end.  
They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the long *run* of the disease. *Wifeman.*  
Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the long *run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*  
Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the long *run*. *L'Estrange.*  
Hath falsehood proved at the long *run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*
- RUNAGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.  
The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became,  
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*  
God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but leteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psalms lxxviii. 6.*  
I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,  
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakespeare.*  
As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- RUNAWAY. *n. f.* [from *run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.  
Come at once,  
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,  
And we are laid for. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?  
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare.*
- RUNDLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]  
1. A round; a step of a ladder.  
The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*  
2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.  
The third mechanical faculty, styled *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
- RUNDLET. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel.  
Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- RUNG. *pret. and part. pass. of ring.*  
The heav'ns and all the constellations *ring*. *Milton.*
- RUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.  
With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,  
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*
- RUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.]  
1. One that runs.  
2. A racer.  
Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,  
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakespeare.*  
Here those that in the rapid course delight,  
The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*
3. A messenger.  
To T'fonon or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*
4. A shooting sprig.  
In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*
5. One of the flones of a mill.  
The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner*, being so large. *Mortimer.*
6. A bird. *Atins.*

# RUS

- RUNNET. *n. f.* [gepennen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet*.  
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*  
The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arb.*
- RUNNION. *n. f.* [regnant, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch.  
You witch! you poucat! you *runnion*! *Shakespeare.*
- RUNT. *n. f.* [runt, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *kysyl*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.  
Reforming Tweed  
Hath lent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleveland.*  
Of tame pigeons, are crows, carriers, and *runts*. *Walter.*  
This overgrown *run* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*
- RUPTION. *n. f.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity.  
The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wifeman.*
- RUPTURE. *n. f.* [rupture, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]  
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.  
Th' eggs,  
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclose'd  
Their callow young. *Milton.*  
A lute string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*  
The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbutnot.*  
2. A breach of peace; open hostility.  
When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Saxif.*  
3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.  
The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- TO RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.  
The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [heritaria, Lat.] A plant.  
The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the most part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a star, having five stamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capsule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one small pointed seed. *Miller.*
- RURAL. *adj.* [rural, Fr. *rualis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.  
Lady, reserved to do pastor company honour,  
Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* mulick of desert. *Sid.*  
Here is a *rural* fellow,  
That will not be deny'd your highness' preference;  
He brings you figs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- We turn  
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*
- RURALITY. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural.  
RURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural.  
RURICOLIST. *n. f.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Diit.*
- RURIGENOUS. *adj.* [rura and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Diit.*
- RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary.  
I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Ray.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [rux, Saxon.]  
1. A plant.  
A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or hulk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fallen themselves very deep in the ground, and near themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Athlet.*  
He taught me how to know a man in love; in which case of *ruses* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakespeare.*  
Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast,  
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
Your farm requires your pains;  
Though *rushes* overpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*
2. Any

# RUS

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.  
Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Estrange.*
- What occasion hast thou to give up, John Bull's friend-ship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- RUSH-CANDLE. *n. f.* [rush and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.  
Be it moon or sun, or what you please;  
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,  
Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakespeare.*  
If your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*
- TO RUSH. *v. n.* [hycoran, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.  
The liars in wait halted and *rushed* upon Gibeah. *Judges.*  
Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews. *1 Mac. iv. 2.*  
Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*  
Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*  
Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage  
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,  
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*  
Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life,  
With odds oppress'd. *Dryden's Aeneid.*  
They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Sprat.*
- You say, the sea  
Does with its waves fall backward to the West,  
And, thence repell'd, advances to the East;  
While this revolving motion does endure,  
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shoar to shoar. *Blackm.*  
With a *rushing* sound th' assembly bend  
Diverse their flegs. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Now sunk the fun from his aerial height,  
And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night. *Pope.*  
At first an azure sheet it *rushes* broad,  
Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls,  
Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft  
A hoary mist. *Thomson.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent course.  
A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* leaved him from the duke. *Wotton.*  
Him while fresh and fragrant time  
Cherish'd in his golden prime,  
Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid  
His smooth cheeks with a downy shade,  
The *rush* of death's unruly wave  
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*  
Auster spy'd him,  
Cruel Auster thither hy'd him,  
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,  
Sham'd not spitefully to cast  
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet,  
And laid them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*
- RUSTY. *adj.* [from *rux*.]  
1. Abounding with rusts.  
In *rusty* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Mert.*  
The timid hare to some lone feat  
Retir'd; the *rusty* fen or rugged furze. *Thomson.*
2. Made of rusts.  
What knight like him could tols the *rusty* lance. *Tickel.*
- RUSK. *n. f.* Hard bread for stores.  
The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugars, and *ruses*. *Raleigh.*
- RUSMA. *n. f.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their pillowsh, to take off their hair. *Grev.*
- RUSSET. *adj.* [russus, Fr. *rufus*, Lat.]  
1. Reddish brown.  
The morn, in *russlet* mantle clad,  
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill. *Shakespeare.*  
Our summer such a *russlet* livery wears,  
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*  
2. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.  
This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey of *russlet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick drefs: in some places, the rusticks still die the cloaths spun at home with bark, which must make them *russlet*. *Shakespeare.*  
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,  
Figures pedantical: these summer flies  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In *russlet* yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakespeare.*

# RUS

- RU'SSET. *n. f.* Country drefs. See *RUSSET*, *adj.*  
The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russlet*. *Dryden.*
- RU'SSET. *n. f.* A name given to several sorts of pears as RU'SSETING. } apples from their colour.  
The *russlet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russlet* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russlet*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*
- RUST. *n. f.* [rux, Saxon.]  
1. The red deliquescence of old iron.  
This iron began at the length to gather *rux*. *Hooker.*  
*Rux* eaten pikes and swords in time to come,  
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,  
The husbandman shall oft discover. *May's Georgicks.*  
But Pallas came in shape of *rux*,  
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust,  
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock  
Stand still, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudibras.*  
My scymitar got some *rux* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*
2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.  
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the *rux* of peace. *Dryden.*
3. Loss of power by inactivity.  
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.  
Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *rux* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
- TO RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.  
Her fallow leas,  
The daniel, hemlock, and rank fumitory  
Doth rest upon, while that the culter *ruxes*,  
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*  
Our armours now may *rux*, our idle scymitars  
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleness.  
Must I *rux* in Egypt, never more  
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece.
- TO RUST, *v. a.*  
1. To make rusty.  
Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rux* them. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.
- RU'STICAL. *adj.* [rusticus, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.  
On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*  
This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whole harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
He confounds the singing and dancing of the satires with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*
- RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.  
My brother Jaques he keeps at school,  
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;  
For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakespeare.*  
Quintus here was born,  
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn,  
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,  
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*
- RU'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.  
TO RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [rusticor, Latin.] To reside in the country.  
My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*
- TO RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country.  
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Spett.*
- RUSTICITY. *n. f.* [rusticitas, Fr. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Lat.]  
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.  
There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, until for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*  
The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*  
This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopp'd not till it had over-run the whole flock of mankind. *W. Johnson's Natural History.*
2. Rural appearance.